

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 18, 1850.

RECEIPTS.—Our system of cash payments for the *Era* precludes the necessity of sending receipts. The paper is stopped when the subscription is not renewed—so that the receipt of the paper is enough.

The story of the *Mother-in-Law*, which has so deeply engaged the interest of a large portion of our readers, closes this week.

We have on hand several beautiful sketches from other gifted contributors.

Mr. Bingham's masterly speech, closed in this week's paper, will be read with great attention.

Next week we shall publish the admirable reply of Horace Mann to Daniel Webster, with the author's latest corrections and additions.

We are sorry that we are constrained to allow so little room to valuable contributors, but it cannot be helped now.

## FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The funeral ceremonies of the late General Taylor were celebrated in this city last Saturday, in a very imposing style, and with many evidences of mourning. The city was shrouded in mourning, and all places of business were closed. Throughout the country, due honors are paid to the remains of the deceased.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Announcing in a postscript last week the decease of General Taylor, we remarked that rarely had we recorded with more grief the death of any public man. We do not wish the remark to be misunderstood, and shall therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity to make a few general reflections upon the Administration of the late President, embracing especially a view of his policy in relation to the Question of Slavery.

The feelings of a partisan do not belong to our nature. Justice to political opponents is as sacred an article in our creed, as service to political friends. It costs us no more effort to award due praise to those who have done well, than to those who have done ill. Truth is the exclusive heritage of no organization. Good and evil are mingled in all parties.

General Taylor was not above the average of his countrymen in intellectual capacity, or dignity of character; and the range of his political knowledge was limited. But, his judgment was good, not liable, we think, to be perverted by any strong bias. In the selection of his Cabinet, he showed more sagacity, a clearer insight into human character, than we had given him credit for. He was an honest, upright public man, national in his feelings, moderate in his views, sincerely anxious, we believe, to promote what he deemed the interests of his whole country. Though bred in the camp, he preferred peace to war, and gave ample evidence of his freedom from the spirit of aggression and conquest. That he was firm, and independent of all dictation, when he had made up his mind, we have never entertained a doubt.

His Administration on the whole was one of which Americans have no reason to be ashamed. As a general fact, the Foreign Affairs of this country have been managed with spirit, wisdom, and dignity; and the conduct of the State Department under General Taylor affords no exception. The nation never occupied a higher position abroad—a position secured by the promptness with which its dignity has been asserted; the firmness with which its claims have been enforced; the sagacity with which its interests have been provided for; the energy with which its neutrality has been maintained; against a strong feeling which needed but little encouragement from high quarters, to provoke it to acts of gross spoliation on a friendly nation.

But, there are things to be commended, as well as things to be commended. General Taylor yielded too much to the prescriptive spirit of his party, in relation to office-holders. Many, we doubt not, were displaced for good cause, but many, we have reason to believe, fell victims to the spirit of party.

His sanction given to the appointment of Mr. Hannegan, a man every way unfit to represent the honor of the nation abroad, and whose confirmation in the Senate was effected in the most disreputable manner, was a blot on his Administration.

Nor can we see any reason that could justify his toleration of Mr. Crawford, as a member of his Cabinet, when he knew that he was engaged in the prosecution of a large claim against the Government. That act brought discredit upon the whole Cabinet.

In relation to the other Departments of the Government, there is little to be said. They have had neither time nor opportunity to signalize themselves in any respect.

We come now to consider the policy of General Taylor in relation to the great Question of the Day—the subject of Slavery, and its extension. This policy has been denounced by slaveholders, as hostile to their rights, and advocated by Northern Whigs as being all that Free Soil men could reasonably ask. On this assumption they raise a claim to the gratitude of the friends of freedom, and an imputation against the independent course of action pursued by Free Soil men in the last Presidential canvass.

We shall examine the policy of General Taylor, its reasons and relations. If we admit that it is favorable so far to the cause of Free Soil, it does not follow that it was thus favorable, when first proposed; or that the principle on which it was justified, was a safe one; or that the reasons which led to its adoption furnish ground for a claim on the gratitude of anti-slavery men; or that the course of action pursued by the Free Soil men in the last Presidential canvass was wrong or otherwise than beneficial. On the contrary, we may show that the position taken by General Taylor was adopted from motives having no respect to the extension of the blessings of liberty; that the principle upon which it was grounded is not sound or safe; that when originally taken, it worked evil rather than good; and that, if it favor now the Free Soil cause, it does so, not by virtue of its intrinsic merit, but by reason of a state of things brought about by circumstances under the control of a Higher Power, and by the independent action of the advocates of the Wilnot Proviso.

Before the meeting of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions in 1848, the Public Sentiment of the North in favor of the restriction of Slavery by positive law, was quite unanimous, and the Whig and Democratic organizations reflected that sentiment. Those Conventions, representing the two antagonist elements of the Question, Slavery and Freedom, succumbed to the former. The Democratic Convention of Baltimore repudiated the Wilnot Proviso, and selected a candidate identified with the opposing Principle of Non-Interference. The Whig Convention of Philadelphia, refused to sanction the Proviso, and selected as its candidate, a man unpledged on the subject, but, from his position and personal relations fairly presumed to be unfriendly to it.

It is needless to say that the acts of both Conventions broke up the unanimity of the North, and emboldened the friends of Slavery-Extension in the South.

The policy of the Whig Convention was that of *eviction*, and such became the policy of the party, especially at the North. Had there been no independent demonstration of the Free Sentiment of that section, what could have restrained the downward tendency of a party acting with such a policy? The secession of three hundred thousand voters from the ranks of the old parties, on the ground of the defection of both from the cause of Freedom, kept alive the Wilnot-Proviso Sentiment of the free States, compelled the edi-

tors and orators of the old parties in those States to maintain a profession of faith in that policy, and candidates for office to pledge themselves to its support. This secession, and the agitation from which it sprang and which it increased, produced another result, no less important. It colored the sentiments of the numerous emigrants then pouring from the States into California, and they left us deeply imbued with the Free Soil feelings then so prevalent throughout the North.

It was easy to understand that General Taylor, elected under these circumstances, could not overlook or disregard a sentiment which had exerted so much control over the politics of the country. Had there been no such agitation, his feelings as a large slaveholder, and his natural associations, would have inevitably led him to favor the policy of the organization of Territorial Governments without the Proviso. But, elected by a party, radically divided in opinion on this subject, elected because he was unpledged, and aware of the deep feeling in relation to it in both sections of the country, it became a necessity with him to strike out some line of action which should preserve his non-committal attitude. The policy of *eviction* had been adopted by the party at Philadelphia—it must be continued. We do not believe the President was anxious to extend Slavery—it is folly to imagine that he wished to

never opened to the true nature or relations of the evil; and his great desire was to suppress, if possible, all controversy about it. His position was taken: Let Congress abstain from all action on the subject of the Territories, till they organize themselves into States. In that act they can settle the Slavery Question for themselves, and let Congress acquiesce in the settlement, whatever it may be. Such was his position. It did not sanction the Wilnot Proviso—it did not condemn it—but it waived it. It showed no disposition to favor Slavery, none to favor Liberty; but its design was to avoid agitation, and maintain the harmony, consequently the power of the Whig party. It left Slavery free to push its claims; it left Freedom unprotected against aggression; it aimed to get round a difficulty without meeting it, without regard to the consequences as they might affect the cause of Freedom, with paramount regard to result upon the strength and stability of the Whig organization.

Are we uncharitable and illiberal, when we say that in these reasons we find nothing to warrant any claim upon the gratitude, approbation, or confidence of the Anti-Slavery men of the country? But the position taken was made to rest upon a principle adverse to Free Soil doctrine—the principle that, no matter what the decision of the People of a Territory, acting spontaneously in the organization of a form of State Government, may be, whether for or against Slavery, Congress is bound to acquiesce in it. Against this, the Whig party in several free States had taken an apparently firm stand, but acquiescence in the position assumed by the President, necessarily involved an abandonment of their proposed opposition to the admission of any more slave States.

Finally, the policy when first adopted, worked evil, rather than good. It paralyzed the vitality of the Whig party in the free States, so far as Slavery was concerned; it distracted its councils; it put it out of its power to sustain with any efficiency the Wilnot Proviso. The Democratic party in the same States suffered similar distraction. Hunters, emboldened by the quasi apostasy of the Whigs, with new hope sought to regain their ascendancy, and a large portion of the Democratic party no longer fearing Whig competition, for Anti-Slavery votes, retreated from their position. The first startling evidence from the country had of the mischief wrought, was the defeat of Mr. Root's resolution, on the organization of the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Territories to report Territorial bills with the Wilnot Proviso. To that act, and the divided councils of the Whig and Democratic parties in the free States, of which it was the evidence and the offspring, and which resulted undoubtedly from the position taken by the President, we ascribe, to a great extent, the present overbearing attitude and aggressive demands of the slaveholders. They have taken courage from the weakness and division of the North. Much of what we have seen in Congress of the feebleness and distraction of the non-slaveholding members, and of the violence and desperate purposes of the slaveholding, we trace to that cause. Had the Whigs and Democrats of the free States maintained inflexibly and unitedly their original position, the slaveholders would have become the supporters of the policy of General Taylor, for it is substantially the non-intervention ground which they once so earnestly insisted upon. But the easy virtue of their political brethren of the free States, in waiving the Proviso, has emboldened them to demand its *interference* of non-intervention on the subject, they now virtually require intervention, to open the way for the extension of Slavery.

It will be observed that we have blamed, not so much General Taylor, as the Whig and Democratic parties. Having no principle on the subject of Slavery, having been elected as the representative of the policy of evasion in relation to it, we are not surprised that he should have taken a position in harmony with that policy. He did just what might have been expected from one occupying the attitude in which his friends had placed him. But this does not excuse them for having placed him in such an attitude, for having forced upon him such a party-necessity, nor does it excuse the Whigs and Democrats of the free States for their paltering course. Whatever General Taylor might feel himself justified in doing, their duty was plain, unmistakable—it was, to sustain without flinching the time-honored policy of the Ordinance of 1787.

By a conjunction of events, brought about in part by natural causes under the direction of an overruling Providence, and in part by the Free Soil agitation in the country, the position of General Taylor, taken for reasons having no respect to Slavery or Liberty, advocated on a principle unsound and unsafe, and which at first worked evil instead of good, has of late become favorable to the cause of Freedom. The discovery of the gold mines of California unveiled the fountains of emigration in the free States, and thousands from which hastened to California, and obtained a controlling influence there, before the slaveholders, encumbered with their lands and negroes, had time to strike their tents and set out. These free State emigrants carried with them Free Soil principles, just nourished by agitation into vigorous life. This event, and the frequent passage of the Wilnot Proviso through the House of Representatives, determined the institutions of California. When, encouraged by the Administration, she came to form a State Constitution, she naturally excluded slavery—without help or hindrance from the Administration. Encouraged by the same influence, the People of New Mexico have also formed a State Constitution, excluding Slavery; and the explanation of the latter policy is to be sought, not in any intimation from the Federal Executive, one way or the other, but in the existing laws of the People there, their habits, the example of California, and the Anti-Slavery agitation in the United States. The intrinsic character of the position of General Taylor has not been changed by these events. It is now precisely what it was when first broached in an article in the *National Intelligencer*, less than a year ago. He could not certainly foresee that, in the progress of events, his position, without changing, would become favorable to Freedom—and when it did, how could he, without self-degradation, without incurring universal contempt, and without distracting his party, revoke it?

And when we consider the existing tyranny of the Slave Power, that General Taylor was a large slaveholder, that all his personal interests were in the slave army, against his policy, that his life beyond his term of office was to be spent among a people whose views and prejudices he was withstanding, and that the great Northern

and the great Southern leader of the Whig party stood in open opposition to him, we cannot but award him praise for adhering firmly to his position. It was manly and honorable; and for the protection which we believe he really resolved to extend to New Mexico, we honor his memory.

If this review of the conduct of the Whig and Democratic parties, and of the position of General Taylor, be just, Free Soil men will stand before the world, justified for their inflexible adherence to the policy of Slavery Restriction by positive law; and from the past they will derive new motives to continued Loyalty to Truth, and uniform obedience to the dictates of their own Conscience.

## GENERAL TAYLOR.

Zachary Taylor, the second son of Richard Taylor, a colonel in the army of the Revolution, was born in Orange county, Virginia, November, 1786, and died July 9, 1850, in his sixty-sixth year.

His youth was passed among the pioneers of Kentucky, where his taste for military life, probably inherited, was greatly stimulated. At the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, he was appointed by President Jefferson, a lieutenant in the 7th regiment of Infantry.

During the war, he served under General Harrison in his northwestern campaign against the Indians, and, having been promoted to a captaincy, was intrusted with the defence of Fort Harrison, with fifty men, half of them unfit for duty. A strong party of the Indians, under the Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh, made a midnight attack upon it, but he was prepared, and, after a battle which lasted till six o'clock in the morning, completely repulsed them. Soon after, he took a prominent part in the expedition under Major General Hopkins, against the Prophet's town, and, on his return, found a letter from President Madison conferring upon him a major's brevet for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison.

After the close of the war, he remained in the service in the West, till the year 1832, when he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was ordered to Florida, at an early stage of the Seminole war, and on the 25th of October, 1837, in a hard-fought battle at Okeechobee, routed the Indians. For this he was honored with the brevet rank of brigadier general, and in 1838, was appointed to succeed General Jessup in the command of the forces in Florida.

In 1841, he was ordered to Fort Gibson to take command of the second department; and on the 17th of September, 1844, was directed to hold the troops between the Red River and the Sabine line ready to march as might be indicated by the Charge of the United States near Texas. In 1845, his forces were concentrated at Corpus Christi.

In obedience to orders, he planted his troops on the 29th of March, 1846, on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros. Here Captain Thornton's command was cut to pieces by the Mexican army; and war was then declared by the Congress of the United States to exist. Next followed the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, achieved by General Taylor, over forces outnumbering his. In the former, the Americans numbered 177 officers, and 2,111 men, against 9,000 Mexicans; and in the latter, 3,700 Mexicans, and 1,700 men, against more than 6,000 Mexicans. Soon after these battles of the 8th and 9th of May, he was breveted Major General in the United States Army.

He next marched upon Monterey, arriving there on the 19th of September. He commenced an assault upon it, on the 21st, and on the 23d, was about carrying the city at the point of the bayonet, when General Ampudia capitulated. His forces consisted of 425 officers, and 4,220 men. His artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pound howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns—the mortar being the only piece serviceable for a siege. The town works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, and manned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 7,000 to 10,000 irregulars.

We find him next advancing in the interior of Mexico, at the head of 5,000 men, not more than 600 being regular troops. "He received intelligence that Santa Anna was advancing on him; and he fell back to Buena Vista—a strong position between Agua Nueva and Saltillo. On the 22d of February, the battle was commenced by Santa Anna, at the head of 20,000 men, against the 2,200 Americans. The result of this battle is familiar to all. It continued through the 23d; and, although General Taylor's defeat seemed to be inevitable, yet he succeeded by skill, and by the courage and devotion of his officers and men, in repulsing the overwhelming forces of the enemy, and throwing them back into a desert where thousands perished."

In 1847, General Taylor returned to the United States; in the spring of 1848, he was nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for the Presidency, to which he was elected in November of the same year; and on the 5th of March, 1849, he was inaugurated. Seventeen months thereafter, he who had passed unscathed through the perils of camp life for forty years, and escaped the manifold deaths of many an Indian and Mexican battlefield, is suddenly stricken down by disease, and the grave closes over the remains of the weather-beaten soldier of Mexico. "The campaign of Mexico," says the *Albany Advertiser*, "was one of the most famous, but how many untimely graves? The seeds of glory were the seeds of death, to the gallant Worth, Gaines, Kearny, Duncan, Kirby, and to the illustrious Chief of all, who has now fallen."

## MR. FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1800. The father, a farmer of narrow means, was able to give his son only a limited school education. At fifteen, the youth was set to learn the trade of clothier; at nineteen, he was induced by Judge Wood of Cayuga county to study law. In 1826, having been admitted to the bar, he removed to Aurora, to commence the practice of his profession. He married, in 1826, Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, his present wife. In 1829, he was elected to the Assembly of New York, in which he held a seat three years. In 1832, he was elected to the 23d Congress, in 1836, he was again returned; and, having been re-elected to the next Congress, was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1842, being the Whig candidate for the office of Governor in New York, he was beaten by Silas Wright. In 1847, he was chosen Controller of the State; in 1848, Vice President of the United States; and in 1850, by the death of President Taylor, he became invested with the office of President.

Mr. Fillmore is a man of fine presence, much dignity, and great amiable of manners. He is an amiable, excellent gentleman, and thus far, has been diligent, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of whatever public duties have devolved on him. His political principles are thoroughly Whig, and so far as we have any means of judging, his sentiments on the subject of slavery are such as are generally prevalent in the North.

He takes the Presidential Chair at a period when great sagacity, boldness, and self-reliance, are required to discharge the duties pertaining to it. Hitherto he has led a quiet life, with no other responsibilities than such as fall to the lot of a majority of public men. Unexpectedly he finds himself obliged to occupy a position from which, under present circumstances, the wisest and most daring statesman might shrink with distrust and trembling.

At such a moment, counsellors are plenty. Political friends and opponents volunteer a superfluous amount of advice. He is admonished by some that the true way to save his country and glorify himself, is to select Daniel Webster for his chief minister, Henry Clay for his great Congressional leader, and the compromise is the only measure for disposing of the slavery question. Possibly, he may be induced to believe that to abandon General Taylor's line of policy is to secure the

grateful support of the great body of the Whigs who so cordially sustained that policy; and that to put himself under the leadership of Messrs. Clay and Webster is to consult his own self-respect, independence, and usefulness. But we must confess ourselves skeptical on this point.

Mr. Polk was rather younger in years than Mr. Fillmore, and his experience in public affairs, no greater. When nominated for the office of President, he was not so well known as Mr. Fillmore, and he went into the office with no more prestige or influence. The leaders of the party that elected him doubtless expected to find him malleable, and his political foes could hardly speak of him with respect. But, devoid as he was of genius or extraordinary ability, and laboring as he did under the great disadvantage of being comparatively unknown, he soon made himself the real head of his party, and even succeeded, in compelling the cooperation of his adversaries, in carrying forward the measures by which his Administration was signalized. And how happened this? He was his own master—he was not afraid to take the responsibility—he was able to say, I WILL.

If Mr. Fillmore manifest the same governing power, the people will respect him, though some old politicians may hate him.

## AUNT WELL!

The clouds which rise with thunder shake  
Our thirty souls with rain;  
The blood most drained falls to break  
From our limbs a chain;  
From our limbs a chain;  
Our very sins and follies make  
The love of God more plain;  
As through the shadowy lens of even  
The eye looks forth into heaven,  
On gleams of star and depths of blue  
The glaring sunshine never knew.

J. G. W.

## CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The proceedings of Congress were interrupted last week by the death of the President of the United States.

Tuesday, the 9th, Mr. Butler of South Carolina had obtained the floor, and was proceeding to make a speech against the Compromise bill, when Mr. Webster, with his permission, announced the mournful intelligence that the President was not expected to live. The Senate immediately adjourned.

In the House, the same day, the House voted to reconsider the resolutions concerning the Galphagia affair, and was considering an amendment offered by Mr. Featherston, when Mr. Bayly of Virginia communicated information of the critical state of the President, and the House forthwith adjourned—the vote on the adjournment being taken, (in bad taste, we think) by yeas and nays.

Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore, on whom had devolved the office of President, sent a message to the Senate, announcing that he should no longer preside over that body; and he also communicated to both Houses intelligence of the death of General Taylor, proposing at the same time to be present at twelve o'clock, in the Hall of the House, to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

A Joint Committee was appointed by both Houses to inform the President that they would be ready at that hour. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House.

The galleries were thronged with spectators, and every face wore a serious expression. In a short time, the President made his appearance, and (the Senators and Representatives rising) proceeded down the aisle, accompanied by the Joint Committee and members of the late Cabinet, to the Clerk's table, where he took his seat. The members resumed their seats, and Mr. Fillmore rose, and in a clear, firm voice pronounced the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Chase, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

He sat down a few moments, then rose, and departed from the Hall. At an intimation from the Secretary of the Senate, the members of that body next rose, and passed to their own Chamber, where they immediately organized. The whole ceremony occupied only a few minutes, but was exceedingly simple, yet impressive.

Both Houses then received a message from the President, formally announcing the decease of the late President, and his willingness to concur in whatever measures they might deem becoming the melancholy occasion. The Speaker of the House, with a few neat remarks, laid the message before that body; and Mr. Corwell of Louisiana followed in a brief eulogium on the deceased, at the close of which he moved the usual resolutions for the appointment of a committee to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of devising suitable measures for doing honor to the memory of the late President. Appropriate speeches were then made by Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Mr. Baker of Illinois, Mr. Bayly of Virginia, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, Mr. John A. King of New York, Mr. McLane of Maryland, and Mr. Marshall of Kentucky; after which, the resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Similar ceremonies took place in the Senate, which was addressed by Mr. Downs of Louisiana, Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, Mr. King of Alabama, and Mr. Berrien of Georgia.

Thursday, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dickinson of New York, (all things having been previously arranged,) elected the Hon. Wm. A. King, Senator from Alabama, President pro tem. of the Senate; and also received the report of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the funeral of the President. A similar report was received in the House, and both Houses adjourned till Saturday, when they again met, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the President's Mansion, to pay the last honor to the remains of its late inmate.

The Democrats of Ohio held a State Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4th, to nominate a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works. No resolutions were passed in favor of the Compromise, but the Convention adopted with unanimity the following:

"Resolved, That we hail with high satisfaction the action of the people of California and New Mexico, in the formation of Governments for themselves, and we insist on their admission into the Union, and the Constitution they have adopted, without delay."

The North Star, published by Frederick Douglass, formerly a slave in Maryland, is an honor to the colored people. We do not think his sentiments always just, or his measures always expedient, but no one can help respecting the spirit and talent with which his paper is conducted.

The Liberty Men of New York, who declined uniting in the Free Soil movement of 1848, assembled in Convention at Syracuse in the early part of this month, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Wm. L. CHAPLIN, of Albany.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Jos. PLUMB, of Erie Co.  
For Canal Commissioner—John C. HARRINGTON, of Oswego.

For Prison Inspector—DAVID PLUMB, of Troy. We intend to give more of the proceedings in our next.

LAST WORDS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—The following are stated to be the last words of General Taylor: "I am ready for the summons. I have endeavored to do my duty. I am sorry to leave my friends."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF OHIO has adjourned to meet on the first Monday in December next, at Cincinnati.

In our last number some errors escaped notice, which our correspondent asks us to correct. In the article entitled "El Dorado," for "Chamouni" read "Chamouni," for "in involuntary joy" read "an involuntary jig," for "were a relief" read "have," &c. The extract from Bayard Taylor, on the subject of Labor, commences at the sentence: "It will appear natural, &c., and the passage preceding belongs to the reviewer.

In "The Optimist," for "the hundred pages of Steele Hazlett" read "the kindred pages of Steele Hazlett," &c.

## NEW MEXICO—ITS POPULATION.

The timely movement of the people of New Mexico, by which they have placed themselves in the position of State sovereignty, enabling them to demand as their constitutional right admission into the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, seems to give entire satisfaction to all save the slavery-propagandists of the South and their allies at the North. The former class of opponents openly deny the right of the people of New Mexico to exclude slavery. The latter are not exactly prepared to take this ground, and are under the necessity of presenting objections to the admission of the new State, drawn from the character of its population. According to our contemporary, the population of New Mexico, by which they have placed themselves in the position of State sovereignty, enabling them to demand as their constitutional right admission into the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, seems to give entire satisfaction to all save the slavery-propagandists of the South and their allies at the North. The former class of opponents openly deny the right of the people of New Mexico to exclude slavery. The latter are not exactly prepared to take this ground, and are under the necessity of presenting objections to the admission of the new State, drawn from the character of its population. 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